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[39-1]

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KOWLOON
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 21ST, AT 9.15 P.M.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 22ND, AT 5 P.M. AND 9.15 P.M.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 23RD, AT 6 P.M. AND 9.15 P.M.

All Performances:—2 solid hours' entertainment.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

EVENING 9.15 P.M.		MATINEES 5 OR 6 P.M.	
1st Class	81.50	1st Class	81.00
2nd "	1.00	2nd "	0.70
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Gallery (Asiaties only)	0.20	Gallery (Asiaties only)	0.15

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Hongkong, 18th January, 1916.

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Bovril develops
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IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

ASAHI BEER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY



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SOLE AGENTS:

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HONGKONG.

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GERMANY'S WATERWAY TO
BLACK SEA.A very little-known and interesting fact, says *Truth*, is that Germany can easily send small craft of shallow draught from Antwerp to the Black Sea under their own power without once venturing into "blue water."

Some years ago, Messrs. Yarrow (Limited), of Glasgow, completed two small monitors for Rumania, and these vessels steamed across Europe to their destination. They first went to Antwerp and then up the Rhine to beyond Mayence. After this they proceeded by canals to the upper reaches of the Danube, down which they steamed to Galatz, a Rumanian town about fifty miles from the mouth of the Danube in the Black Sea. Although Serbia does not possess a single inch of seaboard, it is quite possible that the German Navy assisted Mackensen in the attack on Belgrade. The official German reports of the fighting made mention of several types of war-vessels which have never formed part of the Austrian Danube flotilla.

EYESIGHT AND RECRUITING.

The undue strictness of the requirements with regard to eyesight insisted upon by the military authorities is severely commented upon by *The Medical Press and Circular*. Our occasional contemporary says: "The existing regulations, unduly exclusive even in times of peace, have been rendered by the circumstances of the war not only ridiculous, but a direct incitement to something very like fraud on the part of candidates."As things now stand, a young man of the officer class, anxious to serve his country, with a visual defect which is no barrier to his military efficiency, must either stand aside and submit to white washers, or he must engage in devious and subterfuge which are difficult to justify on any plea, and must be intensely distasteful to any straightforward young man. There can be no question in any reasonable mind, says the *Journal and Military Record*, that the whole subject needs reconsideration by experts. It is absurd to apply to the temporary purpose of a war such as the present regulations originally devised for the almost lifelong service of the regular army. Even so, it is notorious that specious officers are common enough in the German Army, which certainly is not inferior to our own in point of efficiency. The necessity of some more rational standard being set up will become even more pressing should compulsion be applied to supplement or supersede the voluntary system. Already thousands of excellent would-be soldiers who might be doing first-rate work at the front, have been rejected for some trifling visual defect which would in no way interfere with the discharge of their military duties.

THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

The publication of the conditions under which officers of the merchant service are present actually serving in the fleet may be granted commissions as officers in the Royal Navy is opportune, and should go far to remove the feeling which apparently exists that the part which the merchant marine is playing in the war has not up to the present received adequate recognition from the Government.

Some idea of the magnitude of the service rendered by these officers and men is afforded by the fact that the "Navy List" contains the names of over 2,000 "merchant vessels commissioned as H.M. ships, and auxiliary craft," and tribute has been paid by the Prime Minister to the stupendous task which has been successfully accomplished by the Transport Department of the Admiralty. It is obvious that that work would have been impossible but for the ungrudging co-operation of the mercantile marine, and doubtless the magnificent service rendered by officers and men will eventually receive official recognition. If, as seems to be supposed, the merchant service has been overlooked by the absence of fitting recognition so far, we feel sure that the slight is more apparent than real, and that the generous tributes already paid to the work of the navy have been intended to apply to the services of all who have co-operated in that work.

There is every reason to believe that the decision of the Admiralty to grant officers of the merchant service opportunities to obtain commissions in the Royal Navy will be highly appreciated, as also will the further decision that the titles chief engineer, senior engineer, and assistant-engineer, R.N.R., shall be attributed to engineer-commander, engineer-lieutenant-commander, engineer-lieutenant, and sub-lieutenant, R.N.R., respectively. —*Naval and Military Record*.

"DOWN WITH GERMANS!"

ANGRY SCENES IN THE RUMANIAN PARLIAMENT.

The number of those invited to attend the opening of Parliament was very limited, and half the boxes were empty. The King, on arriving with the Crown Prince, was received by the whole Parliament with cheers.

His Majesty, having begun his speech from the Throne, was compelled to stop owing to various members of the Opposition calling out "Down with Hungarians! Down with the Germans! Lead us to Transylvania!" The overwhelming majority of the Government attempted to drown the Opposition with cheers and applause. The demonstrations were renewed several times during the King's brief speech.

A deputy who called out "Down with the Government!" had to defend himself against several Liberal deputies, who rushed to wards him with the intention of striking him. The Opposition will interpellate the Government on several points at the next sitting. Stormy scenes are expected, in view of the resolve of the Opposition, supported by several seceders from the ranks of the Liberal party, to force the Government to give a categorical explanation of its policy. —*Reuters*.CARNEGIE AND HIS WEALTH.
ALL THAT REMAINS TO GO TO
CHARITY.Andrew Carnegie has a fortune to-day of \$20,000,000, says the *Chicago Daily Tribune*. Of the vast wealth which the ironmaster possessed when he started giving away his fortune twenty years ago, in conformity with his principle of dying poor, that is all he has left. He now is far down on the list of America's millionaires.

Mr. Carnegie has given away about \$360,000,000. If interest were to be included on some of the funds he has set aside, the total would reach nearly \$400,000,000. This sum he has given away in pursuance of his belief that the man who dies possessed of great wealth and who devotes no part of it to the public's use has failed in life.

LAST OF FORTUNE TO CHARITY.
The fortune of \$20,000,000 which Mr. Carnegie has left he has devised in his will almost entirely to charity. Little will go to his family. Thus, when his will is made public it will be found that he really made good his boast of dying poor. There is, strictly speaking, no record like his in this or any other country.

The actual amount of Mr. Carnegie's present fortune was disclosed to-day by one of the ironmaster's closest friends, a man who has had the direction of the disposal of much of this great wealth.

FRIEND ESTIMATES FORTUNE.
It was the remarks made by Dr. Pritchett at Carnegie's eightieth birthday celebration in Pittsburgh that led to the inquiry as to the exact wealth of Andrew Carnegie. In that address Dr. Pritchett spoke of Mr. Carnegie as possessing to-day only a "moderate fortune" after giving away nearly \$400,000,000.

It was when a definition was sought of that this close friend of Mr. Carnegie was induced to give the real figure of Mr. Carnegie's present wealth. However small a fortune of \$20,000,000 may be relatively in comparison with the amount of Mr. Carnegie's total benefactions, it does not mean, as this close friend of Mr. Carnegie explained, that the latter believes he has fulfilled his purpose. It was in this connection that this friend made known the fact that Mr. Carnegie's will devotes almost his entire remaining wealth to charity.

HIGHLANDER HERO.

CHOKED MACHINE GUN WITH HIS OWN BODY.

The spirit of self-sacrifice which prompted a corporal in the Black Watch to throw himself upon a German machine gun and so choke it with his own body that the weapon was rendered useless, is described both by his commanding officer and a private in the same battalion, namely, the 1st. The heroic Highlander is Corporal John MacDougall, of Muell.

Corporal John MacDougall was killed during the big advance that took place in the West. He died a hero's death—in the very act of bombing a machine gun which was doing great damage to our troops. Rushing right on to it with bomb in hand, he fell and his body stopped the gun. His brave deed has been the subject of much talk among our men, and I am sorry for his motherless boy, and I trust that as he grows up he will never forget that his father died a hero's death."

The private says:—"We were advancing under a heavy machine-gun fire, and one gun in particular was troubling us somewhat, when, like a flash, one of my comrades rushed forward with a bomb in his hand. He simply threw himself on the muzzle of the gun, being ridged with bullets, but his poor body choked the gun, rendering it useless, and thoroughly demoralized the German gunners, besides saving hundreds of his comrades' lives by his noble sacrifice. When we passed his poor body he was still grasping the bomb in his right hand poised for throwing, and many a blessing was heaped on his head."

The bestowal of a posthumous V.C. upon Corporal MacDougall is being urged.

WAR NEWS

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S CRITICS.

Mr. Harold Tennant (Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War) said in the House of Commons that the wounded troops from the Dardanelles were generally extremely well looked after, but the number of wounded had exceeded anticipations, and the shipping accommodation was insufficient. He hoped Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch would soon be published. There had been rumours that Sir Ian Hamilton had spent too much time on ship-board, and not sufficient time ashore. His headquarters were 45 minutes' steam from Smyra, 40 minutes from Anzac, and 45 minutes' steam from Cape Helles. An officer intimately associated with Sir Ian Hamilton said that no Commander-in-Chief in modern times had been more with his troops under fire than Sir Ian Hamilton. There was not a single front-line trench he had not visited.

"THE TIMBERTOWN FOLLIES"

BRITISH TALES ENTERTAIN DUTCH AUDIENCES.

Packed audiences at the Rotterdam Grand Theatre roared with laughter during two full hours last evening at the wit, humour and irrepressible hilarity of a troupe of pierrots who called themselves the "Timbertown Follies." The "Follies" are the members of that ill-fated Royal Naval Division which was sent to relieve Antwerp, who subsequently found themselves interned at Groningen. Mr. Fred. Penley, who before he joined the Naval Division, was stage-manager for Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's Theatre, found there was an abundance of talent among his fellow-prisoners, and he set to work to organize it with the result that the first public performance brought in a handsome sum in aid of Dutch war charities. The performance, indeed, was such a splendid artistic success that a tour is to be made of all the chief towns of Holland, with the same charitable object in view.

A HERO IN PEACE.

MR. BALFOUR UNVEILS THE
SCOTT STATUE.

Mr. Balfour unveiled a statue of Captain Scott which has been erected by officers of the fleet at Waterloo Place, London. The statue has been executed by Lady Scott, and bears the following inscription:—"Robert Falcon Scott, Captain, R.N., with four companions, died March, 1912, returning from the South Pole."

"Had we lived I should have had a tale to tell of the hardships and endurance and courage of my companions which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman. These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale." Scott's Diary. Mr. Balfour said that when the project was first initiated not only were we at peace but few people thought it seemed likely that peace was going to be almost immediately disturbed by the greatest war in history.

"Yet it is not a bad thing," went on Mr. Balfour, "that even at a moment when the British Fleet is supporting the whole of the Entente Powers in their efforts against Germany and Austria that we should remember at this moment, when the fleet is showing what it can do in time of war, how great also have been the performances in times of peace."

"The familiar quotation tells us that 'peace hath her victories no less pronounced than war,' and the victorious sailor whose great performances we are here to commemorate was a hero of one of those peaceful victories which nevertheless resemble victories of war more than most victories of peace, in that it involved danger, struggle and a heroic death."

What the fleet had done for the safety of these shores; for the greatness of this Empire, and for freedom throughout the world was a commonplace with all English-speaking people, but we sometimes were apt to forget how much it had done in the unwarlike and most dangerous work of exploration, of travel, and of wresting from nature her secrets most jealously held."

Captain Scott showed all the great qualities of a British sailor, a British explorer, a British man of science. His services to knowledge were great. He perished in carrying out a great work, and we did well to celebrate his memory and to place for perpetual record of his fame the statue which he was about to unveil."

Referring to the fact that the statue was the work of Lady Scott, Mr. Balfour said that those who looked upon it hereafter would be able to say, "Thus he appeared to those who knew him in life, and it was portrayed by one who was united with him and living with him, who has commemorated and left an immortal testimony of him after his death."

After the memorial had been unveiled, Sir George Egerton, on behalf of the officers and men of the Navy, briefly thanked Mr. Balfour. Lady Scott was a silent spectator of the unveiling, while her son, Peter, witnessed the ceremony from the balcony of the Athenaeum Club.

INTELLECTUAL DEVASTATION
OF WAR.

A REBUKE TO GERMAN WRITERS.

The *Times* prints an article on the duties of patriotism by Professor Sieper, of Munich, who makes some forcible remarks about super-patriotism. Especially interesting are his observations concerning England:—

The devastating influences exercised by the world-war in the intellectual sphere have become more and more conspicuous. In particular, it is impossible to describe in a few words the lack of taste and uncritical abuse to be met with in war literature dealing with England. A frequent procedure of the war literature about England, consists in judging that country through the medium of her own intellectual leaders and reformers. Collections are made of the remarks of those men who, actuated by ethnic impulses, take up in their writing the fight against untruth, meanness, and hypocrisy in order to make their people nobler, wiser and better. This somewhat cheap method was essayed even before the war. . . . The false generalities, one-sidedness, and exaggeration exhibited in the recently-much-talked about book published by Edward Meyer, the well-known Professor of Ancient History at Berlin University, seem hardly calculated to enhance respect for German science."

The thoughtless utterances of certain quarters and the "boundless power" talk of the super-patriots have been contributing for years to the arousing of fear and mistrust even among peoples whose feelings towards us are not hostile, and on the outbreak of war grist was brought to the mills of war agitators abroad by uncritical universal condemnation, by unwarranted but one-sided and short-sighted declarations of German scholars and associations, and by useless abusive articles in newspapers and periodicals. Such extremist writings have even wounded and perplexed those whose honest sympathy for Germany could not even be shaken by the storm of national passion. That is the very way in which the Cabinet wars of political intrigues have developed into popular wars. Whoever has realised this is convinced in his soul that he is doing better work as a patriot when he enjoins reserve and discretion and exhorts to justice over towards the enemy."

THE GERMAN WAY.

Dr. Hans Wehberg, who resigned last November the joint editorship of the *Zeitschrift fuer Volkerrecht* owing to difference of opinion with his co-editor, Dr. Kohler, regarding the violation of Belgian neutrality, and who has since declined to modify his attitude, has just been sent into barracks by the military authorities, although four physicians testified to his readiness for service owing to the weakness of his heart. Dr. Wehberg never served in the army. The German military authorities say that they cannot, at such times as the present have men like Dr. Liebknecht and Dr. Wehberg at large.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—Sapper S. Musso joined the Corps on 17th January, 1916, allotted Corps No. 1961 and posted to Engineer Co.

ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
2.—Members of the Corps are reminded that changes of business or private address or telephone number must be notified to the Orderly Room (through O. C. Companies or Sections) immediately they take place.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for to-day (Wednesday).
7.00 Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section Order dated 8th December, 1915—Semaphore practice at Headquarters.

5.10 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co.—Musketry and Rifle exercises at Tuckoo Dockyard under Sergt. Everest.

5.15 p.m. Civil Service Co.—Drill at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Signalling Section—Squad drill at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. No. 2 Section Scouts Co. (every member)—M. G. instruction at Headquarters. Remainder, nil.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WALKMAN, O.C., H.K.V.C.

Prisage of War Camp and Gun Club Hill Detachment:—Discontinued as from the 17th inst.

Parades for to-day (Wednesday), at 5.15 p.m. "C" Co., on the Cricket Ground under Sergt.-Major Bond. Dress: Drill order.

"D" Co. at Volunteer Headquarters under Sergt.-Major Cooke. Dress: Drill order. The Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters. Uniform to be worn.

MUSKETRY.

The following members will attend at King's Park Range on Saturday, 22nd inst., at 2.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Lance-Corpl. A. Stewart, Ptes. Blythe, A. O. Brown, Gale, F. Kailand, S. E. May, P. R. Wolf, M. A. G. May, Grant, W. E. Ford, E. A. M. Willis, J. H. Mead, F. Allen, Danial, A. Gray, L. Guy, L. Gibbs, J. Waldron, W. Robertson, F. Brown, J. J. Strubings, S. R. Jones, E. Howard, L. R. Needham, and T. H. Martin.

Officers who have not fired Parts 1 or 2 Trained Men's Course will attend. The following members will attend at King's Park Range on Sunday, 23rd inst., at 9.15 a.m. Dress: Drill order:—Ptes.

W. Nicholson, R. Halpin, A. Woodman, A. E. Crappell, A. C. Doss, W. Hill, F. A. Cassar, W. J. A. Fringe, A. J. Carter, J. H. C. Woodman, D. McCarty, M. W. Bishop, A. B. De Vaux, M. French, F. Coleman, A. H. Barlow, R. L. Rose, W. Morgan, A. R. Lowe, W. Hobbilard, G. M. Shaw, J. P. Kinnaird, W. H. Hewitt, A. G. Hewitt, K. E. Gieg, B. Tanner, A. Nissim, A. E. Wood, W. H. Smith, E. B. Raymond, C. Crispin, A. S. Gubbay, D. W. Tristram, C. D. Sullivan, W. G. Brown, J. W. White, J. Hunter, J. Hunter, D. Clark, W. J. Hodges, D. S. Gubbay, H. Walker, J. C. Goodman, G. I. Ellis, H. G. Earle, F. C. Goodman, C. Parr, H. J. Slett, W. Sinclair, H. Cheetham, W. E. Roberts, and S. W. Bacon.

RESIGNATION.

Pte. D. J. Mackenzie is permitted to resign. POSTING.

Pte. H. N. Beaupre, having joined, is allotted Corps No. 663 and posted to Co. "A" Section 2.

G. K. H. Baution, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MEDICAL EXEMPTION.

Exemption from duty will be permitted only on the Certificates of Surgeon-Superintendent Jordan, who will examine Police Reservists at his Consulting Room from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. daily, except on Saturdays and Sundays.

Men requiring certificates must obtain Forms from Inspectors Lammet, Sudar Khan, Alves, or J. M. Wong. In their absence Forms may be obtained from the M.I. or D.S.P. to whom also the members of the Staff should apply. All current certificates will be regarded as cancelled after January 19th.

N. C. OFFICERS.

All N. C. officers are required to meet at the Magistracy on Thursday, January 20th, at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

MAXIM GUN.

With reference to Orders of December 22nd to 26th, members having experience of Maxim Gun working are requested to communicate with this office.

PARADES.

Wednesday, January 19th.—No. 2 Company and all Recruits thereof.

Thursday, January 20th.—Parade of No. 1 Company cancelled.

Friday, January 21st.—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies.

MUSKETRY—PART II.

Sunday, January 23rd.—All P. C.s who passed Part I will attend the Range—Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons will leave Blake Pier at 9.00 a.m., and Nos. 1 and 2 at 1.00 p.m. Uniform, with either Caps or Helmets.

RANG.

Friday, January 21st.—Practice 6 p.m.

APPOINTMENT.

The Hon. C.S.P. has ordered the appointment of P. C. D. J. Mackenzie, with 24 years' regular Police and Volunteer service, to the rank of Staff Inspector.

F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OFFICES HELD BY LOCAL MEN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In a report of a presentation to a Civil Servant you referred to the gentleman having held "appointments which had never previously been held by local men," viz.: Chief Clerk, C.S.O.; First Clerk Magistrate and Secretary Licensing Board.

Permit me the courtesy of your columns to point out that these, and even higher, appointments in the gift of His Majesty's representative have been held by "local men," e.g., the late Mr. Leonardo d'Almada e Castro, who, having in 1836 entered the service of the Crown in the Office of the Superintendent of British Trade in China, was, from May, 1847, until his death, Clerk of the Councils and First Clerk in the Office of the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. J. M. d'Almada e Castro, in December, 1877, was appointed by Governor Hennessy his Private Secretary, and at the time of his death was holding the post of acting Chief Clerk, C.S.O., and Clerk of Councils.

On one occasion Governor Hennessy said:—"In my Office is a despatch, written more than twenty years ago, from the Duke of Newcastle, instructing Sir John Bowring to appoint Mr. L. d'Almada e Castro to be the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong."

Mr. J. M. Gutierrez was acting Clerk of Councils and Private Secretary to Dr. Frederick Stewart.

Mr. J. A. de Carvalho, Cashier, Treasury, was a Justice of the Peace for Hongkong and had been Acting Superintendent, Fire Brigade.

Mr. E. J. Noronha, member of Committee, honorary secretary. Baby-Saving League.

Sir John Pope Hennessy stated as his opinion "that the servants of the Crown should stand on a footing of perfect equality." In acting on that principle he said he had but followed the spirit of the Queen's Instructions and the high authority and example of one of the most eminent statesmen that ever held the Seals of the Colonial Department. That fair-minded Governor evidently had in mind "the policy laid down by so wise and good a man, and one who knew his Sovereign's wishes as well as the Duke of Newcastle."

—Yours faithfully,

HONGKONG BOY.

Hongkong, January 18th, 1916.

WEIHAWEI SCHOOL AND THE WAR.

The following is a list of names of "old boys" of WeihaWei School who have gone to the front—the majority, of course, joining the new armies raised since the outbreak of war. Those who have obtained commissions have their names starred. The list is probably incomplete, and parents or friends of "old boys" whose names are not in the list are asked to communicate with the Headmaster:—

G. Buyers.
N. Buyers.
*A. O. Cameron,
*W. E. Clifton,
C. Comer.
*B. C. Dening,
*E. Grimble,
A. Hill,
A. Jack,
V. Jacques,
*E. S. C. Jones,
E. Lambert,
*W. F. Martinson,
H. Middleton,
E. Munroe,
*E. Roach,
*S. Toubuin,
D. Valentine,
C. C. Walker,
*E. Wedemeyer.

Two ex-masters—Messrs. H. N. Steptoe and L. E. Francis—have also joined the Army and obtained commissions, the former being wounded recently in the Cameroons.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 15th January is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for 2 wks.
This year	\$1,912	\$1,516
Last year	6,334	19,207
Increase	1,643	2,329
Decrease		

In the notice published yesterday announcing the formation of the firm of Walter Ford & Co., the name of one of the principals was given as Fung Yuen alias Fung Yau Sam. This should have been Fung Yuen alias Fung Yau Sam.

DEAL IN LIQUID MOLASSES.

CLAIM BY NETHERLANDS-INDIA BANK.

The Nederlandsche-Indische Handelsbank brought action in the Summary Court yesterday against Goh Guan Hin, claiming the sum of \$463.98. The defendant counter-claimed for the sum of \$313.18.

In the statement of claim the plaintiffs said:—(1) By a contract in writing dated 10th April, 1915, defendant purchased and agreed to accept from the plaintiffs 20,000 cases of liquid molasses from Pecalongan "June, July, August shipment" at the price of \$1.60 per picul c.i.f. Hongkong subject to a discount of 14 per cent., payment to be made on arrival of steamer. (2) Plaintiffs accordingly on or about 27th August, 1915, delivered 7,431 cases of liquid molasses (shipped from Pecalongan in August) to the defendant, who accepted and paid for the same. (3) Plaintiffs were ready and willing to deliver to defendant at Hongkong a further 8,095 cases of liquid molasses shipped from Pecalongan in August, but defendant through his solicitor by letter dated 20th September, wrongfully refused to accept or pay for the same. (4) Plaintiffs, in consequence of such refusal, lost the benefit of the contract in respect of the 8,095 cases and were obliged to sell the same at a lower price, viz., \$1.52 per picul, subject to a discount of 14 per cent. Plaintiffs claimed the sum of \$463.98.

In the statement of defence, defendant admitted paragraphs 1 and 2. It was also admitted that on 20th September, 1915, defendant refused to accept or pay for the 8,095 cases of molasses (mentioned in para. 3 of the statement of claim). The defendant held that he was entitled to refuse to accept or pay for the same by reason of the fact that at the time of the tender of the 8,095 cases to the defendant it was apparent that the plaintiffs would be unable to tender the balance of 4,474 cases remaining undelivered under the contract. The defendant did not admit the allegations set out in para. 4 of the statement of claim. As to the counter-claim, defendant stated that he had suffered damage by reason of the plaintiffs not delivering to him the 4,474 cases in accordance with the terms of the contract. Defendant claimed \$313.18.

Mr. A. M. Preston (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. W. B. Hind (from Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton's office) represented the defendant. Mr. G. A. Dunlop, the manager of the Bank in Hongkong, gave evidence in support of the claim. He said that he received notice of shipment of the second consignment on the 1st September, and at that time defendant was quite willing to accept shipment. Certain trouble had arisen over the first lot, and in consequence of information given him by the Bank's comprador he called on the 9th September to the Pecalongan office "Refuse to accept further shipment because contract stipulates June-July-August shipment." The first intimation he received that the defendant would refuse shipment came about the 15th September. Had defendant refused at the beginning of the month the ship would have unloaded her cargo in Java. He sent the cable to cover himself in the event of a claim from the other side. The reason given for refusing shipment was his own.

Mr. Preston, in reply to the Puisne Judge, said they were only claiming in respect to the second shipment. He contended that defendant was bound to accept that shipment.

In answer to Mr. Hind, who questioned witness regarding the trouble over the first shipment, Mr. Dunlop agreed that his account in regard to allowances for sweepings was larger than defendant was at first willing to pay. They received the bill of lading in regard to the first consignment before the 24th August, and in respect of the second shipment on the 13th or 14th September.

Mr. Hind—On the 9th September, when you sent this cable stopping further shipments, it was impossible for you to supply the whole of the 20,000 cases June-July-August shipment?—Most probably. I sent the wire to save myself.

Can you tell me how it would have been possible for you to have supplied 20,000 cases June-July-August shipment on the 9th September?—If they were shipped on 31st August.

You know they were not shipped on 31st August?—I was not certain.

Witness agreed that the 8,095 cases had been shipped on the *Tyboodee*, and that if the whole of the balance had been shipped on that steamer he would have heard. He admitted that in correspondence from the 9th August to 5th October it was not set up by plaintiffs that the contract might have been completed.

Mr. Hind said their case was that it was apparent at the time of the final shipment these goods could not have been shipped in June, July, or August.

The manager of the defendant firm stated that he attended to the purchase of these molasses, and had bought molasses from this bank for the first time. The first consignment arrived on August 27th. When he was informed of the shipment of the second lot, about the beginning of September, he told the comprador of the plaintiff firm that they had been late in sending, and that they had put him to a great deal of inconvenience. He would have to refuse the whole lot. The case was adjourned *sine die* in order that it may be ascertained whether the price of molasses has risen or fallen.

YUAN SHIH-KAI AND NAPOLEON.

NEWSPAPER'S ATTACK ON THE TAI HUANG TAI.

INTERESTING ARGUMENT.

"A writer is entitled to criticise a ruler's policy, but not his character or morals, as prisoner when he suggests that the man who did these things is a traitor," said Mr. G. N. Orme, in the course of his address to the jury at the Criminal Sessions yesterday in the case in which Chau Yei Ngan is indicted for publishing a seditious paper, called the *Shi Po*, containing matter calculated to incite disorder.

The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. B. Eustace (foreman), E. B. Cubey, C. C. Stark, H. S. Bennett, J. J. Ribeiro, B. Basté, and J. S. Johnston.

The indictment was an extraordinarily long document, and contained translations of the articles objected to. One passage read as follows:—"As any vote which has been cast against the question 'will mean war, and as there are 400,000,000 votes secretly cast against our present question, there will be 400,000,000 men who desire to make war to protect against it. With 400,000,000 men to fight against a single man why should we fear that we may not be able to hang his head on the *taipak* or execute him on the execution platform as Louis XIV. was executed?" The article did not mention Yuan Shih-kai by name, but referred to a certain person, and he would ask the jury to infer that the person so referred to was Yuan Shih-kai. Prisoner was indicted under an Ordinance passed eight years ago, the object of which was to prohibit the publication in the Colony of matter calculated to incite dissension in China. Prisoner was liable to a term of imprisonment up to two years, or to pay a fine of \$500. Evidence would be called to prove that prisoner was the man who printed, published, or sold and delivered the newspaper *Shi Po*, and that he was the person who gave assurances that he would conduct the paper in a way consistent with our good relations with China. To want to do away with some person who was responsible for order in China might reasonably be calculated to disturb the people. There was ample precedent in our law and history showing that the law did not permit a person to reflect on the moral attributes of rulers of neighbouring friendly countries. Directly there was a suggestion of moral badness, or there was attached a stigma to the ruler of the people of a neighbouring country, who owed to him unqualified obedience, that at once loosened the stability of the country and in that way relaxed bonds of order and the forces of disorder, which at all times were existent in some form or other in every country. These articles were published at a time when there were sparks which were easily fanned into insurrection and unrest.

Mr. Orme quoted from several cases which he held were similar. One was a libel on the Emperor of Russia, contained in the following passage:—"The Emperor of Russia has rendered himself obnoxious to his subjects by his various acts of tyranny and ridiculous in the eyes of Europe by his inconsistencies." There was also a case in which a British subject libelled Napoleon Buonaparte during a short peace between Britain and France. The circumstances in that case were very similar. The jury were sufficiently aware of history to know that Napoleon arose in times of very great stress, and was therefore in a very similar position to that in which Yuan Shih-kai found himself at the present time. Yuan must be considered in some extent to have similarly rescued his country from considerable disorder. In the case of Napoleon, he had been the enemy of our country for some years when there came a brief truce, and unfortunately it was during that lull that the accused in that case published a long article making reflections on Napoleon. He was charged with libelling the ruler of a then friendly country, and in that case Lord Ellenborough mentioned that in consequence of a former judgment he would lay it down as law that any publication which intended to degrade, defame, or revile persons in considerable power and dignity in friendly countries might be taken and treated as a libel. Soon after this conviction we were at war with Napoleon again. We might have been considered to have less duty to perform toward Napoleon than toward Yuan Shih-kai.

The Chief Justice said Mr. Orme had better put to the jury the innuendoes which he asked them to draw from the seditious articles.

Mr. Orme agreed, and said he thought it would be sufficiently clear to the jury

at whom the references were directed. He would ask the jury to define the certain person, who might be called "Mr. A" by the subsequent words, "living at Sam Hoi, holding supreme power over his country." The translator would say that Peking was known to the Chinese as Sam Hoi. He thought that even the most evil-wisher of Yuan Shih-kai would admit that he was at present holding supreme power. The sentence in the article concluded, "Is he a great hero or a great traitor?" The writer also suggested that in the war between China and Japan Yuan Shih-kai was the Ambassador of China in Korea and that it was because of his policy that China became embroiled with Japan and had to pay a considerable indemnity. It was also suggested that at the time of the first Revolution the China dynasty found itself helpless, and, availing himself of that opportunity, Yuan Shih-kai put himself forward and secured the position of President. The writer also suggested that in the methods by which he obtained this position Yuan Shih-kai showed himself to be a great traitor. It was also suggested that in 1913 Yuan Shih-kai so oppressed the Kuomintang that they were forced into rebellion, and then sent his troops south to break up and destroy them. This might also be considered to be a libel. In regard to the observation about the people "hanging him on the *taipak*," he could not ascertain what *taipak* exactly referred to. The Chinese word meant "high and clear," and it would seem to mean some place where everybody could see him hanged. At least, the writer obviously intended him to share the same fate as Louis XIV. This publication was made in a Colony friendly to a neighbouring country and at a time when there were sparks in that country which might at any time burst into flame—as a matter of fact, they had already been kindled all through the land, and especially in South China, where rebellion was already causing considerable mischief and trouble to the Government. In such times there was an extra responsibility falling on those who published papers in this Colony and in every part of the British Empire. It would be no excuse to say, "It was unfortunate for me and for the neighbouring ruler that this happened to be a time of discontent." He asked the jury to say that prisoner was guilty of an offence which the Ordinances had been expressly drawn up to prevent.

Defendant, in his statement, declared that the articles were not written by him. The paper only stated the facts and only expressed what all Chinese wished to say. There was nothing in the articles calculated to disturb the minds of the people of China. He was no longer Editor of the *Shi Po*. He denied asking the printer to print the issues concerned.

The printer was recalled. He at first said that prisoner asked him to print the papers, but now stated that the man Ng King Yue, manager and Secretary of the *Shi Po*, transacted all the business for the *Shi Po*, and that it was he who arranged for the number of copies to be printed and the price to be charged for 1,000 copies. This man told witness that he had obtained permission from the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to print the newspapers. He had nothing to do with prisoner, and what part he took in it he did not know. That was for the Court to decide. (Laughter.)

Mr. Orme said this man's evidence had better be taken with reserve. His lordship, in summing up, explained the meaning of the Ordinance to the jury, saying it meant that this Colony was not going to be the scene of the propagation of seditious doctrines in China as long as the Government could prevent it. He asked the jury to find a verdict on the following questions:—Was the prisoner party to or responsible for the printing or publishing of these two articles? If so, did these articles contain matter calculated to cause disorder or incite disorder in China?

The jury, after a brief consultation, found prisoner guilty.

His lordship, addressing prisoner, said the jury had quite properly found him guilty. "You know quite well that you would not dare to publish such a thing as this in China, because the consequences to you of such a thing would be fatal and you and many of your class who partake of the hospitality of British possessions come down here to write gross libels against the recognised authorities of your own country. It may just as well be understood first as last, that people will not be allowed to publish in Hongkong about the Chinese authorities what they would not be allowed to publish in their own country. In your case you are deserving of very little sympathy, because the Secretary for Chinese Affairs sent for you and cautioned you against a repetition of your offence. Notwithstanding that, you went away and repeated the offence by the publication of these two articles. You say you are only stating what many other Chinese wish to say. I do not know whether that is true or not, but if they do wish to say it it must be in their country and not in Hongkong. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned and kept at hard labour for nine months and pay a fine of \$500, or in default of further three months' imprisonment."

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FOR HIGH-CLASS CIGARS AT MODERATE PRICES.

DUTCH CIGARS.

"BRAMA" in Boxes 25 at \$2.50 per box.

These Cigars are made entirely of the finest Havana Tobacco and are a most exquisite smoke.

"EL PLANTADOR" in Boxes 25 at \$1.75 per box. The very best of Mexican Cigars.

"MAZEPPA" in Boxes 50 at \$2.75 per box. We beg to draw the special attention of Smokers to this Cigar.

"HERMANAS" in Boxes 50 at \$2.75 per box. A very good and inexpensive Cigar.

"LA CASA" in Boxes 100 at \$4.00 per box. Excelling in rich flavour and faultless burning.

"GLORIAS" in Boxes 50 at \$3.00 per box. Silky leaf, delicious aroma, mild flavour.

"LA GRANDIOZA" in Boxes 25 at \$2.50 per box. Are distinguished by a superb delicacy, the result of blending the finest Tobacco leaf.

"KING EDWARD VII." in Boxes 25 at \$4 per box. We specially recommend these Cigars, which are noted for their purity and fragrance.

"PETIT DUC" in Boxes 100 at \$7.00 per box. These Cigars are made from a Special Blend of Havana Tobacco and are very delicate in flavour and aroma.

ALSO

LA MINERVA MANILA CIGARS

IN ALL SHAPES

GOLOFINA. PERFECTOS AND BOUQUETS.

[2]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	...	...	\$6.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	...	...	...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	...	...	4.00
Return " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	8.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 19th JANUARY, 1916.		8.00 a.m. HONGKONG.	
4.00 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	10.00 p.m. FATSHAN.	8.00 a.m. HONAM.	4.30 p.m. KINSHAN.

THURSDAY, 20th JANUARY, 1916.		8.00 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	
6.00 a.m. HONAM.	10.00 p.m. KINSHAN.	8.00 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	4.30 p.m. FATSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651. | S.S. TAI SHAN, Tons 2,000.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.; Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 23rd JANUARY, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARE AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [123]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSEON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1915. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong 10th August, 1915.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE. Seven Living Rooms, etc., with Garden.
Apply—
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
90, Bonham Road.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1916. [189]

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH
AND LONDON.

Invested Funds ... £10,000,000.
Annual Income ... £1,800,000

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS for
the above Company for Hongkong
and Macao we are prepared to ACCEPT
RISKS at Current Rates.
J. M. ALVES & Co.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1916. [190]

THE HONGKONG TRAMWAYS CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE in accordance
with Section 7 of the Tramway Ordinance
10 of 1902 of my intention to apply to the
Governor-in-Council for power to construct
an additional CROSSOVER TRACK between
the two existing TRACKS in YEE WO
STREET at its junction with CAROLINE
STREET and opposite Inland Lot 1060.
J. J. STODART KENNEDY,
General Manager,
HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1916. [183]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS desirous of making
inquiries in respect of the DEBENTURE
ISSUE should apply to the Company's
Office in Hongkong.
All applications for Debentures must be
sent in before the 30th February, 1916.
Forms may be had on application.
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1915. [118]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by Public Auction.
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),
the 19th January, 1916, at 3 P.M., on the Spot,
The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan
to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for
erection of

BOOTHES AND MATSHEDS
on the Government Ground adjoining the
Race Course, North of the Grand Stand
Enclosure.
TERMS—Cash.
For Plan and Conditions of Sale, apply to—
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1916. [184]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in writing for permission to do so to the
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least
48 hours before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and
occupation of the applicant, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and
2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th Jan, 1916. [77]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No 10 to 28SG. at \$6, \$7 and
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1916. [89]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Decorating, Printing and Engraving.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1212.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1916. [70]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs.
JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on
TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.30 A.M.,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of
Directors together with a Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st December,
1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company
will be CLOSED from THURSDAY,
20th January, to TUESDAY 1st February,
1916 (both days inclusive), during which
period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO.,
LIMITED,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [178]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be
held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE,
MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY,
1st February, 1916, at 11.15 A.M., for
the purpose of receiving the Report of the
year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company
will be CLOSED from THURSDAY,
20th January, to TUESDAY 1st February,
1916 (both days inclusive), during which
period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE,
LIMITED,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to
The GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [178]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at the Offices of
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., on
TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at Noon, for
the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with the Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st December,
1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company
will be CLOSED from THURSDAY,
20th January, to TUESDAY 1st February,
1916 (both days inclusive), during which
period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1916. [177]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will
be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE,
MATHESON & Co., LTD., on TUESDAY, 1st
February, 1916, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose
of receiving the Report of the Directors
together with a Statement of Accounts for
the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company
will be CLOSED from THURSDAY,
20th January, to TUESDAY 1st February,
1916 (both days inclusive), during which
period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [178]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 5122, dated
18th July, 1904, of One Hundred Shares
numbered 48001 to 48100 inclusive fully paid-
up, standing in the Register in the name of
Mr. ANTONIO JOAQUIM BASTO, of
Macao, having been LOST or DESTROYED.
Notice is hereby given that unless the said
certificate be produced at the Offices of the
Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux
Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the
8th day of February, 1916, New Certificate
for the said Shares will be issued and the old
Certificate will thereafter be held by the
Company as null and void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1916. [166]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4209
for Twenty-five Shares numbered 4901 to
4925 inclusive, standing in the Register in the
name of FRANK BARRINGTON DEACON,
having been LOST. Notice is hereby given
that unless the said Certificate be produced
at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road
Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before
the Third day of February, 1916, a New
Certificate for the said Shares will be issued
and the old Certificate will thereafter be held
by the Company as null and void.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916. [144]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation
Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915
Apply—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [88]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. R. AVASIA,
Care of E. FABIANI,
No. 1, Duddell Street
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1916. [63]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE,"
No. 6, Robinson Road. Newly done-up
and remodelled.
Each House contains downstairs Two Good
Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with
Bathroom.
Outhouses and Grass Tennis Court.
Shortly available for occupation.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [112]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [106]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, from 1st January,
1916.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW,
PEAK.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [97]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap.
Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road.
Containing 6 Rooms, 2 Bath Rooms,
Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON &
HARSTON,
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [80]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon—Terrace.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [37]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING,
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour,
Immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1915. [33]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway
Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai.
Nos. 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE,
CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [32]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's
Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road,
with every modern convenience, including
English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot
Water and Water Carriage System. A few
Flats specially designed to accommodate three
bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate
possession.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [49]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
"ELLANDONAN," No. 5, Des Voeux Villa,
No. 54, THE PEAK, Fully Furnished, including
Piano, from 1st April to 31st October.
No. 7, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK, from
1st March, 1916.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road,
Kowloon, from 1st March, 1916.
No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS
VILLA WEST.
No. 58, FEEL STREET on Caine Road
level.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road,
Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
"LEWKNOR," No. 128, THE PEAK.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street,
Ground Floor.
No. 3, "THE ALBANY."
ROOMS, in Duddell Street.
"ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with
entrance on Conduit Road.
ONE GODOWN, No. 8, BARROWS STREET,
Wanchai.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 61, PEAK
(Unfurnished).
No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th January, 1916. [35]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
E
THE PREMIER SCOTCH
OF THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED
BY ITS
EXCELLENT QUALITY
NOT BY EXPENSIVE
WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.O.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 19TH JANUARY, 1916.

THE YUNNAN REVOLT.

News of the revolt in Yunnan is still
very meagre and conflicting. The Central
Government appear to be satisfied of their
ability to suppress the movement and they
are addressing themselves to the task with
firmness and dispatch. The recalcitrant
General TANG CHI-YAO, military governor
of the Province; JEN KO-CHEN, the Civil
Governor; and General TSAR AO, who
is regarded in Peking as the instigator
of the trouble, have been degraded
and superseded by loyalists; and
though the military governors of
Kuantung, Kuangsi, Szechuen, Hunan,
and Kweichow have asked that punish-
ment of the rebels should be deferred
pending the return of delegates who have
been sent to induce them to lay down their
arms, a punitive force has been organised
and is marching on Yunnan from three
different points. The number of troops
in the Province is variously estimated at
100,000, 50,000, and 10,000, but, whatever
the number, they are said to be well-
equipped by the local Arsenal, which is
reported to be capable of turning out
3,000 rifles and 20,000 rounds of ammuni-
tion a day. For the past ten years mili-
tary training has been a special feature of
the administration, and several of the
rebel leaders are well-versed in the arts of
modern warfare. If these statements bear
any resemblance to the truth it will be
seen that the situation is not devoid of
seriousness. The physical formation of the
country, too, with its vast table-lands,
rising in some instances to a height of
nearly 10,000 feet, renders offensive mili-
tary operations difficult. On the other
hand, the economic position of Yunnan is
far from strong; indeed, a Mandate issued
recently describes the province as "most
indigent," and asserts that the people

have found it "difficult to obtain means
of livelihood." This may explain why it
has been selected as the place for unfurling
the revolutionary banner. Poverty is
always good soil in which to sow the seeds
of discontent, and it is easy to convince
the people that the hardships which they
suffer are traceable to the shortcomings of
the Government. Otherwise, a more un-
suitable starting-point for a national
movement could hardly have been chosen
than Yunnan, situated as it is in a remote
part of China and hemmed in on the
west and south by British and French
territory. Its selection may indicate con-
fidence in the co-operation of other pro-
vinces, but it is more likely to have been
due to the absence of any alternative.
There is little to indicate the attitude
of the neighbouring provinces, upon
which so much depends, beyond the
announcement that the military governor
of Kweichow has joined the rebels
while the civil governor has sug-
gested that the Constitution should be
considered by a Citizens' Convention and
that the arrangements for the restoration
of the Monarchy should be immediately
cancelled. Doubtless there are discon-
tented elements in all the provinces pre-
pared to stir up strife if the circumstances
appear to promise success, and for this
reason much depends on the progress of
events in Yunnan. That the movement is
in no sense a popular movement is self-
evident. The mass of the people in Yun-
nan, or in any other province for that
matter, are not likely to have any very
strong convictions as to the form of gov-
ernment that should prevail in China;
such academic questions never enter into
their considerations. Nor is it to be
supposed that the leaders of the revolt are
actuated by any very lofty motives, for
they must know that a Republic in any-
thing but name is an impossibility until
the people have reached that degree of
mental and moral development which will
enable them to take an intelligent and
effective part in the direction of national
affairs. Experience in many parts of the
world has shown that such a condition can
only be brought about gradually, and, in
the meantime, the only alternative to a
despotism or a dictatorship is a constitu-
tional monarchy. The insincerity of those
who are responsible for the existing dis-
order is revealed by the manifesto which
they have issued. For while professing
to be mortified by the callous indifference
to the welfare of his country which
YUAN SHIH-KAI has shown in proclaiming
himself emperor "at a time of imminent
national danger," they have taken a course
diametrically opposed to the patriotic
sentiments which they avow by deliber-
ately creating internal disturbance, cal-
culated, in the words of the State
Council, to complicate China's diplomatic
relations." Moreover, the Emperor-elect
points out, "TANG CHI-YAO and JEN KO-
CHENG have prayed as twice to become
Emperor and ascend the Throne at an
early date in earnest and truthful tones.
In their telegrams dated prior to the 21st
(December), they reported there were
rebels secretly spreading sedition in Yun-
nan, but, as they had taken very stringent
precautions, no possible outbreak could
happen. Yet scarcely a decade (of days)
has passed and they have changed their
minds. THAT AO, at the beginning of the
discussion of the form of government, as-
sembled military officers of high rank to
a meeting, and himself was the foremost
to sign his name in advocacy of a constitu-
tional monarchy."

Mails for Europe via Siberia close
to-morrow at 3 p.m.

It is notified in the Gazette that Broom-
hall's Imperial Combination Code, Rub-
ber Edition, which was previously exclud-
ed, has been added to the seven codes al-
ready authorised and may be used under
the same conditions with the following ex-
ceptions, viz., it is not at present admitted
in telegrams exchanged with or in transit
through the Argentine Republic or Brazil,
or in telegrams exchanged between Italy
and Extra-European countries.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank-
ing Corporation advise us that they
are in receipt of a telegram stating
that British residents in Hongkong
and China are qualified to subscribe
to the unlimited issue of British
5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds on free-of-
income-tax terms, provided the Bonds are
in the beneficial ownership of persons
neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident
in the United Kingdom. Interest on the
bonds will be payable half-yearly on 1st
June and 1st December.

EJECTMENT ORDER WANTED.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who appeared for
the defence in a case at the Magistracy
yesterday in which an ejectment order
was sought against a Chinese woman, said
that the plaintiff had no title to the prop-
erty and had given a name that was not
his own. He had been before the Secre-
tary for Chinese Affairs and half the
solicitors in the Colony. He was not on
the register even.

His worship—Is he molesting your
client?

Mr. Gardiner—She receives periodical
letters from several solicitors.
His worship decided to adjourn the case,
telling the plaintiff that he was not to
molest the defendant. He would also have
to subpoena the Land Officer to produce
the register.

LARCENY OF POSTAL MATTER.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCE ON
CHINESE POSTMAN.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magis-
tracy yesterday a Chinese postman was
charged with stealing correspondence and
articles in course of transit, valued at
about \$50, the property of the Postmaster-
General. He was also charged with
removing a 10 cent postage stamp from
a letter, and with unlawfully having in
his possession certain articles which it
is suspected he had stolen.

The Postmaster-General (Mr. E. D. C.
Wolfe) who prosecuted said that covers
were noticed lying about, and, in conse-
quence, a watch was kept. Prisoner was
brought into his office and, when searched,
was found to have in his possession cer-
tain of the articles mentioned in the
charges.

On the charge of removing the 10-cent
stamp, Sergeant Watt gave evidence to
searching the prisoner and finding the
stamp in his possession.

The Superintendent of Mails said he
found a package-cover with a stamp torn
off. The stamp fitted the mark on the
cover.

Defendant said he purchased the stamp
from a shroff in the general office.

Defendant was convicted on the charge,
and sentenced to six months' hard labour.
The other charges were then withdrawn.

COOKBOY ASSAULTS HIS
EMPLOYER.

INSOLENT BEHAVIOUR.

At the Magistracy yesterday Charles
McKay, of the Takoo Docks, was sum-
moned by Lam Cho, his cook-boy, before
Mr. Hazeland, for assault on January
11th. Mr. McKay also charged Lam Cho
with assault.

The cookboy stated that he had permis-
sion to go out and, as he was returning, the
defendant struck him, saying that he had
gone out without permission.

Mr. McKay said that when he returned
home from work he discovered that the
cook was not in the house. He made
enquiries and was informed that the boy
had gone to Hongkong to see some friends.
He came back at 5.30 under the influence
of drink. When asked why he had left
without permission, he made no reply, but
stood in the dining room eating seeds and
spitting the husks on the floor. When
told to go to the cook-house, he got angry
and struck witness in the eye. Witness
struck back in self-defence.

His worship said he would dismiss the
summons against Mr. McKay with a cau-
tion. Mr. McKay ought to have had the
boy arrested at once, and he (Mr. Haz-
land) would have dealt with him severely
because he thought the boy had treated
Mr. McKay most disgracefully. The boy
would be fined \$15, in default a month's
hard labour.

THE NEW NATIONAL FLAG
OF CHINA.

It is reported that the form of the new
national flag is likely to be further mod-
ified. According to a report, the Govern-
ment has decided that the flag shall be in
the form of a rectangle with its dimension
6 by 8. A cross in red will intersect the
centre of the flag and the four parts thus
divided, will be white, blue, yellow and
black, respectively, in colour. The tips
of the red cross will be pointed like an
arrow-head.—Peking Gazette.

Lieut.-Col. H. G. Casson, C.M.G.,
South Wales Borderers, who is promoted to
the substantive rank of colonel, holds
the temporary rank of brigadier-general,
he having been for some time in command
of a brigade. He was made a C.M.G. for
his services at the siege of Tientsin.

THE WAR.

MONTENEGRO SUES FOR PEACE.

AGREES TO UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

COMBINED ATTACK AT GIVENCHY.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE ARTILLERY DEPOT.

IRELAND AND COMPULSION BILL.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MONTENEGRO SUES FOR PEACE.

AGREES TO UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

AMSTERDAM, January 18th.
A telegram from Budapest says that Count Tisa announced in the Chamber of Deputies that Montenegro had requested the opening of peace negotiations. He said "We replied demanding unconditional capitulation. I have just received the news that Montenegro has agreed to an unconditional surrender. Therefore when the capitulation is accomplished peace negotiations will begin."

DEFENCE OF SALONIKA.

GENERAL SARRAIL IN SUPREME COMMAND OF ALLIES.

SALONIKA, January 17th.
General Sarrail to-day has taken over supreme command of the Anglo-French forces. This unity of command is welcomed in British and French military circles alike.

General Sarrail is not only the senior General on the spot but has a remarkable record, including the halting of the Drown Prince, who, with infinitely stronger forces, tried to break through to Verdun.

The relations between General Sarrail and General Maun are most cordial.

ESTIMATE OF ENEMY FORCES.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR BRITISH.

SALONIKA, January 17th.
French war correspondents estimate the enemy forces in Macedonia at 250,000. They say that the British recently have received more reinforcements and that the French are receiving quick-firers and machine-guns mounted on armoured cars.

GERMAN AEROPLANE FELL.

SALONIKA, January 17th.
British guns felled a German aeroplane which was in the Allied zone. Two air-men were killed.

FRENCH CONTROL AT CORFU.

SERBIAN CROWN PRINCE ARRIVES.

ATHENS, January 17th.
It is semi-officially announced that the Austrian Consul at Corfu and the agent for the Austrian Lloyd have been arrested. The Prefect of Corfu reports that the entry and departure of ships from the harbour is prohibited without permission of the French military authorities. Telephonic communication has been re-established and all telegrams are being censored, while newspaper telegrams are prohibited.

The Serbian Crown Prince, with a number of staff officers, have also arrived from Sentari.

SERBIAN GOVERNMENT AT BRINDISI.

ROME, January 17th.

It is stated that the Serbian Government will instal itself for some time at Brindisi.

KING OF SERBIA'S MOVEMENTS.

ATHENS, January 17th.
King Peter has arrived at Edipsos on a French torpedo-boat from Salonika.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMBINED ATTACK AT GIVENCHY.

EXCELLENT RESULTS ACHIEVED.

LONDON, January 17th.

A communiqué says that on Sunday night the enemy displayed some activity with trench-mortars and bombs at Givenchy. On Monday we made a combined attack with bombs, rifle grenades, and trench-mortars at the same place with excellent results.

Our bombardment was effective at Frelinghien, Zwarteleen, and north of Ypres, where a large fire was caused behind the enemy's lines. Hostile artillery was active about Ypres.

FRENCH LONG-RANGE GUNS.

ASSEMBLAGE OF ENEMY TROOPS SHELLED.

PARIS, January 18th.

The evening communiqué says:—Our long-range guns inflicted considerable loss on an assemblage of enemy troops in Belgium, and damaged enemy depots on the heights of the Meuse.

We effectively shelled enemy trenches between the Somme and the Aisne and damaged German works north-west of Berry-au-Bac.

FRENCH GUNS ACTIVE.

PARIS, January 17th.

A Paris communiqué states that French guns have been active between the Somme and the Aisne.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY THROWN ACROSS STRYPA.

ONE DIVISION LOST HALF ITS EFFECTIVES.

PETROGRAD, January 17th.

The Austro-German withdrawal across the River Strypa was a most precarious one. The Russians attacked most violently and one enemy Division took nearly the whole day in crossing and lost half of its effectives.

TURKS AGAIN FOILED.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES OF MATERIAL.

PETROGRAD, January 17th.

A communiqué says that along the West front there was only artillery activity at various points.

The Turks attempted on two occasions to cross the Arkhave River, but were repulsed.

A Turkish artillery depot was captured north-west of Horosan, with about 1,000,000 cartridges and several thousand shells.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIGOROUS ITALIAN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

ROME, January 18th.

A communiqué says that the Italian bombardment of Fort Raib on the frontier of the Trentino destroyed a portion of a cupola and put an enemy detachment to flight.

A vigorous Italian counter-offensive in the hills around Oslavia continues successfully.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MESOPOTAMIA OPERATIONS.

KUT RELIEF FORCE DRAWING NEAR.

LONDON, January 17th.

The British relieving force continues to draw nearer to Kut.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, announced that we carried the Waddi position on the 15th inst., to which the Turks had retired after they had been defeated at Orak. The enemy's rearguard had now taken up its position at Essian, six miles to the east of Kut. The weather continues to be bad.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPANISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, January 17th.

The Spanish steamer *Belgica* has been sunk. Twenty-three of the crew have been picked up.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A FATEFUL YEAR.

CONSUMMATION OF ALLIES' HOPES IN 1916.

LONDON, January 17th.

A message from Mr. Asquith, published at Petrograd, says:—"I am confident that 1916 will witness the consummation of the hopes of the Allies in the final overthrow of the common enemy."

RUSSIA'S INFLEXIBLE FORTITUDE.

LONDON, January 17th.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, in a message to Russia on the occasion of the New Year, says:—"I cannot look for peace before Germany is taught that there is a God other than her own lust. We, your Allies, will never forget Russia's inflexible fortitude and sacrifice."

THE "PERSIA" OUTRAGE.

BRITISH PEER'S SUFFERINGS.

LONDON, January 17th.

Lord Montagu, who is at Paris, is still suffering from lack of sleep and pain caused by his injuries, but is progressing favourably. In an interview he said that during his last twenty-four hours at sea he thought it was all over. He suffered greatly from thirst and owed his life to the fact that he was wearing an inflatable waistcoat, for he kept slipping off the wreckage to which he was clinging and only the waistcoat kept him afloat.

After his arrival at Malta, Lord Montagu received a message of congratulation from His Majesty the King.

INEQUITABLE INCOME-TAX.

TREASURY'S SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

LONDON, January 17th.

The *Times* says that the inequity of the double Income-Tax is not unlikely to lead to definite proposals by the Dominion Premiers when they meet in London in the near future. That serious mischief is already being done is shown by the decision of the Bombay Tramways Company in favour of transferring their registered offices from London to Bombay.

The *Times* emphasises that removal from London in such cases is regrettable on political as well as commercial and industrial grounds. Experience has shown that the maintenance of the English status tends to orders for equipment and maintenance being placed with the British rather than with alien industrial concerns. Both directly and indirectly, the Treasury is subjecting itself to loss by its short-sighted insistence upon the inequitable assessment of Indian shareholders.

BELGIAN CARDINAL'S VISIT TO ROME.

ROME, January 17th.

The Italian Press welcomes sympathetically Cardinal Mercier, who has had an hour's audience with His Holiness the Pope; also an hour's audience with Cardinal Gasparri, the Secretary of State to the Vatican. He left a large dossier with the Pope.

NEW LABOUR M.P.

LONDON, January 17th.

The Labourite, Mr. S. Finney, has been returned unopposed for North-West Staffs.

COMPULSORY SERVICE BILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, January 18th.

In the House of Commons, in the Committee stage of the Military Service Bill, some of the Ulsterites moved an amendment to include Ireland in the provisions of the Bill. Speeches of Ulsterites and Nationalists alike were very moderate.

Mr. Bonar Law deprecated the amendment to the Bill. The Bill aimed at getting the men absolutely necessary in a way that would cause the least friction. To press the amendment would weaken the country in its struggle.

Mr. John Redmond feared that the exclusion of Ireland would lead to cruel and unjust misrepresentation. Ireland had done and was doing all that the Military authorities asked. To force the Bill on Ireland would mean playing into the hands of a small minority.

Sir Edward Carson said that in view of Mr. Bonar Law's declaration the amendment would not be pressed.

ENGINEERS AND COMPULSORY SERVICE.

DISAPPROVAL OF EXECUTIVE'S OPPOSITION.

LONDON, January 17th.

The Hartlepool branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has passed a resolution protesting against the Executive, without a mandate, voting against the Compulsion Bill, especially "when a thousand of our members are defending the country on land and sea."

FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

PETROGRAD, January 17th.

A communiqué says that in the fight at Kangavar we took prisoners. The enemy left numerous dead. Our losses were insignificant. South-east of Hamadan we drove back a Turco-German detachment.

ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND.

PRINCE OF WALES ON HIS EXPERIENCES.

LONDON, January 18th.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the Royal Patriotic Fund at St. James' Palace. He said that his experiences at the Front would leave imperishable memories of the dauntless courage and cheerful endurance of the British troops. His Royal Highness emphasised that the Fund must endeavour to prevent soldiers' families from suffering hardships, and announced that the Fund would be able to augment pensions in exceptional cases and also to extend benefits to dependants hitherto unrecognized.

Mr. McKenna had recommended the grant of £1,000,000 to the Committee's disposal.

JAPAN'S SNUB TO NEW REGIME IN CHINA.

DECLINES TO RECEIVE CHINESE ENVOY.

LONDON, January 17th.

The *Times* Peking correspondent says that the Japanese Minister has informed the Foreign Office that, circumstances having arisen rendering it inconvenient to the Emperor of Japan to receive the Chinese Special Envoy at this juncture, the Japanese Government asks the Government of China to postpone the Envoy's departure.

OPIMUM FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

LONDON, January 17th.

Reuter learns that in connection with the decision of the Raj to allow the export of opium to Britain for medicinal purposes the Imperial Institute is making researches in order to determine the varieties of Indian opium which are most valuable for these purposes. The Institute is also investigating the value of the Egyptian hemp for the manufacture of atropine. Much attention is also being directed to the question of oil seeds.

THE GREAT FIRE IN BERGEN.

CHRISTIANIA, January 17th.

The damage caused by the fire at Bergen is now estimated to be over £5,500,000. Four hundred valuable properties have been destroyed. One person perished and some have been injured. Clothes, blankets and provisions are arriving for the refugees.

OBITUARY.

THE RIGHT HON. ARNOLD MORELEY.

LONDON, January 18th.

The death is recorded of the Right Hon. Arnold Moreley, P.C. The late right hon. gentleman was M.P. for Nottingham for 15 years to 1895. He was Patronage Secretary and Chief Liberal Whip and Postmaster-General 1896-92, and 1892-95 respectively. He was appointed Chairman of the Dominions Commission in 1912.

WASTAGE OF WAR.

NUMERICAL ARGUMENTS WHY ALLIES SHOULD WIN.

The following has been received from Mr. H. Warner Allen, the representative of the British Press with the French armies:—

Much has been written, often of a contradictory nature, concerning the numerical strength of the German Army after the wastage of over a year's warfare, and the reserves on which it can still draw to fill up gaps and form new units. Information derived from a variety of sources confirms the following calculations:—During the first 15 months of war—from August, 1914, to the end of October, 1915—the total German losses amounted approximately to 4½ million men on the combined fronts. Of this total, three millions may be taken as definitely hors de combat (dead, prisoners, or permanently disabled), while the remaining 1,500,000 may be considered as having returned to the fighting line. The German casualty lists are incomplete. We have it on the authority of prisoners that men who are only slightly wounded are not included in the casualty lists. In one case a man was twice wounded, and remained several weeks in the hospital, and yet his name never appeared in the casualty lists of his regiment. Moreover, a general rule these lists are delayed, and casualties do not appear on them until at least two months after they have occurred. A writer in the *Kölnische Zeitung* recently stated that the number of killed during the first year of the war was equal to the excess of births over deaths in the German Empire—that is to say, about 850,000. This estimate would seem to correspond with that of the official casualty lists.

LOSSES IN CHAMPAGNE.

We have, however, a considerable amount of other evidence, which shows that the German losses are very much greater than they admit. Even when there is not what is now called "hard fighting," the drain on the resources of the army is very considerable. Between May 1st and June 30th four divisions under General von Flock suffered the following losses:—

Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
15th Reserve Division ... 42	131	—
16th Reserve Division ... 230	1,020	1
15th Division ... 208	862	1
54th Division ... 108	531	2
15th Reserve Division ... 42	131	—

These figures show a total of 580 killed (nine officers) and 2,551 wounded (25 officers) and four missing. This gives an average of 147 killed and 640 wounded during 90 days, and of 88 killed and 384 wounded per division per month. This does not include sickness statistics. During the period in question these divisions were in Champagne, and took part in no serious engagement. Curiously enough, the incidents of war, which seem very irregular and variable, since they depend upon the ever-changing circumstances of the operations, appear after a time to tend towards a certain uniformity. Operations on a large scale are regularly and necessarily followed by periods of calm, and periods of relative inactivity are accompanied by many offences of a local nature. Taken as a whole, the statistical result is more or less uniform, varying in accordance with the effectiveness of the opposing armies and their respective methods of battle.

200,000 A MONTH.

The tradition of the German Army is not one of economizing men, but, on the contrary, of obtaining a result at no matter what cost of human life. Mr. Belloc estimates that the German losses amount to an average of 400,000 men a month; Col. Feyler, taking what he admits to be a minimum estimate, reckons them at 140,000 a month. The information at my disposal leads me to believe that the truth lies between these two extremes, and that during the last nine months of the war the German casualties have reached 300,000 a month, exactly as they did during the first six months. Not more than one-third of this total is able to return to the front, so that the German net losses amount to 200,000 a month.

At the beginning of the war Germany, apart from the elements of her active army, had two distinct sources on which she could draw to obtain the men she needed to fill up the gaps and to form new units:—(1) The Reserve, the Ersatz, Reserve, the Landwehr, and the trained Landsturm (second Ban), all of which had received a more or less thorough military training. All these men were called on during the first part of the campaign, as well as the 1914 contingent (men born in 1894), and the volunteers of the 1915 and 1916 contingents. Those served to bring the units of the active army up to war strength and to keep up the necessary supply of men. (2) The untrained Landsturm, composed of men without military training, who had never been incorporated in the active army, either on account of the numerical limitation of each year's contingent, or in view of physical incapacity.

Theoretically, the Landsturm, whether trained or untrained, was only to be utilized for home defence, except in the case of the gravest national necessity. Already, however, the trained men of the second Ban of the Landsturm—men of from 39 to 45—had been called up, and in February the German authorities considered that the situation was sufficiently serious to justify them in calling up for training throughout the empire the first Ban of the Landsturm—untrained men, under 39 years of age. At the same time, the 1915 contingent was called up and incorporated. The training of those recruits was pushed forward very actively, and by the beginning of March reinforcements of men from the untrained Landsturm reached the fronts after a few weeks' instruction. The heavy losses suffered by the Germans in the French offensive in Champagne in February and March, 1915, produced a perceptible effect on their organization. Not only did the enemy begin to draw on his untrained reserves, but from this moment on fresh troops came into the front, and the French simply consisted of regiments withdrawn from previously existing divisions. The French offensive in Woëvre (March and April, 1915) and Artois (May and June, 1915), increased the wastage.

ENEMY TRADE IN AUSTRALIA.

HOW TO CAPTURE IT.

The president of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, has issued the following circular letter to all members of the chamber:—

"At the present moment I think that a statement regarding the action taken by the chamber in the matter of enemy trade would not be inopportune, and I should, therefore, like to say that the policy which was adopted by the council of the chamber, shortly after the outbreak of war, was covered by the following resolution:—

"That the Chambers of Commerce throughout the Commonwealth be invited to consider the practicability of inaugurating a movement to take advantage of the suspension of trade with enemy countries, with a view to developing such trade within the Empire, and with allied nations.

"By compiling lists of articles formerly imported from enemy countries, with a view of ascertaining whether such articles or any of them can be obtained from within the Empire or from any of the allied countries.

"By taking steps to awaken and keep alive public interest in this question so that the consumers may be induced to ask for British-made goods or for goods made in the countries allied with Britain in the great war."

"That was the policy laid down by this chamber in September of last year. Since that time the chamber has been following this up, first by getting its members to send to British manufacturers samples of all their German importations; by compiling lists of articles formerly imported from enemy countries, and forwarding same to the London Chamber of Commerce, and supplying the British Trade Commissioner here with similar lists.

"As regards enemy trading, the chamber has been co-operating with the Federal authorities to the fullest possible extent. Those members who have been declared enemy firms are no longer on the membership of the chamber, while steps have been taken to remove the names of others who have been found guilty of trading, or attempting to trade, with the enemy. This has been the definite policy of the council of the chamber since the outbreak of the war."

They coincided with the opening of the active operations against Russia, and the Germans began to realize their 1915 contingent. The losses in officers were very serious. The official lists up to June 1st gave 34,972 officers as killed, wounded, and missing. On July 15th this figure had increased to 62,041—that is to say, an increase of 27,069 in six weeks.

REGISTERING THE YOUNG.

On the Eastern front the casualties were particularly heavy. German documents show that the 43rd Infantry Regiment lost on the Marcell 30 officers and over 1,000 men; the 294th Infantry Regiment lost in Galicia 49 officers and 2,745 men; the 1st Reserve Regiment lost 14 officers and 788 men; the 21st Reserve Regiment lost 51 officers and 468 men; the 61st Regiment lost 10 officers and 536 men; and the 92nd Regiment 40 officers and 1,168 men. By the beginning of June orders had been given for the enumeration and registration of the 1916 contingent. Similar orders were given in regard to the 1917 contingent, and even for that of 1918 so far as recruits of over 17 were concerned. At the same time the second Ban of the untrained Landsturm—men between 39 and 45—were registered and incorporated. Finally, the whole of the 1916 contingent, which had already been reduced by the number of youths who had volunteered for active service before their time, was called up progressively, so that by the end of June every man between the ages of 17 and 45 had been medically examined and registered. By the end of August the whole of the 1916 contingent had been called up, and every man between 19 and 45 capable of bearing arms had been mobilized. The only remaining reserves were the 1917 contingent and about half the 1918 contingent, apart from men over 45.

A "SECRET" CIRCULAR.

The French successes in Champagne and Artois on September made the situation still more difficult for the Germans. How heavily they lost in those engagements may be gathered from the following details:—In Artois the 11th Regiment of the 6th Army Corps, had 2,040 men hors de combat; the 10th Grenadiers, of the same corps, lost 1,519; the 157th Regiment, of the 117th Army Corps, lost 2,623 men; the 133rd Reserve Regiment, of the 12th Army Corps, lost 2,382 men; the 133rd Reserve Regiment, of the 12th Reserve Corps, 1,968 men; the 53rd Regiment, of the 50th Division, 2,056 men. These figures, being official, are doubtless below the mark. To meet further losses Germany will be compelled to raise the age limit of military service above 45, and already a "secret" circular has been issued instructing the authorities to proceed to the preparatory registration of men between 46 and 50. For some time the numerical strength of the German Army has been stationary on the various fronts, with an increasing tendency to shrink. The number of men called up for active service since February last certainly does not exceed the number of casualties and at the present moment the number of men in the depôts does not exceed the number at that date. To keep pace with the wastage Germany has been forced to exhaust almost all the reserves of men, and the work has been carried out with ruthless severity. Acting under instructions, the army doctors have passed as fit for service men with one eye, lame men, hunchbacks, and even men suffering from tuberculosis, heart affections, and other diseases. Her last reserves are being rapidly used up, and if the numerical strength of her army can still be kept up for a limited time, its quality has deteriorated, and must deteriorate more and more as the proportion of untrained Landsturm men and those of 17 and 18 years of age, by no means fit to endure the hardships of a prolonged campaign, continues to increase.—Press Association War Special.

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The Allenbury's DIET

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 18th at 10.40 a.m.—The anti-cyclone has again weakened slightly. It is nearly stationary.
The depression to the east of Hokkaido has deepened.
Pressure has decreased slightly over Indo-China and increased slightly over the Philippines.
Moderate to fresh monsoon may be expected over the N. China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 9.00 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong & New Territories	N.E. to E. winds, moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

18th JANUARY A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Baromet. at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	5 a.	29.50	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.	29.50	—	—	—	—	—
Hokkaido	5 a.	29.50	—	—	—	—	—
Koshi	5 a.	30.17	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	5 a.	30.21	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	5 a.	30.23	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	5 a.	30.20	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	5 a.	30.23	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	5 a.	30.21	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is.	5 a.	30.01	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	5 a.	30.26	34	79	NW	1	b
Hankow	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	5 a.	30.31	43	—	ENE	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.25	40	—	W	0	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.27	48	—	W	0	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.15	54	80	NW	2	b
Swatow	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	5 a.	30.20	48	92	W	2	b
Taiwan	5 a.	30.17	45	—	—	—	—
Koshu	5 a.	30.18	48	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	5 a.	30.11	63	—	—	—	—
Canton	5 a.	30.20	45	52	—	—	—
Hongkong	5 a.	30.16	55	70	—	—	—
Gap Boon	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	5 a.	30.14	52	90	—	—	—
Wuchow	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hohow	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fukien	5 a.	30.18	55	66	—	—	—
Tientsin	5 a.	30.04	62	—	—	—	—
Cape St. James	5 a.	30.08	58	—	—	—	—
Apert	5 a.	30.01	70	68	—	—	—
Dagupan	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	5 a.	29.91	68	76	—	—	—
Legaspi	5 a.	29.88	75	85	—	—	—
Tobolano	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lahuan	5 a.	29.81	77	90	—	—	—

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 19th to 25th January, 1916.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water.	Low Water.
Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
Wed.	19	h. m. 10 34	4 1
Thurs.	20	h. m. 10 55	4 1
Fri.	21	h. m. 11 16	4 1
Satur.	22	h. m. 11 35	4 1
Sun.	23	h. m. 11 54	4 1
Mon.	24	h. m. 12 13	4 1
Tues.	25	h. m. 12 32	4 1

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE.

A FRENCH WRITER'S APPRECIATION.

When, later on, quarrels and recriminations have ceased it will be easier to appreciate with equity the work of the statesman who have in these tragic days the responsibility of the destinies of the British Empire, says a French writer in the *Daily Chronicle*. The country puts confidence in them, and it is thus that a great democracy confronts the gravest perils.

It is incontestable that France has received on land the greatest weight of German aggression; it is the old France, full of resource and heroism as ever in the gravest days of its existence, which has inflicted upon the Teutonic hordes the irreparable defeat which deprived the enemy of all hope of eventual victory. Because Britain has generously of its own accord rendered this justice to France, it is the duty of Frenchmen to recognise exactly what Britain has done in a military sense, though her strength was only in embryo.

Seventeen days after the declaration of war against the butchers of Belgium 70,000 men landed in France under Sir John French, with an admirable commissariat and Red Cross service. A year later Britain had raised an Army of 3,000,000 men, of which a million were in the trenches or bivouacking in the camps of Flanders and Artois.

For the first time in the history of England there was no opposition to the war, as at the time of the French Revolution and Napoleon, and recently in the South African War. When a section of the Welsh miners came out on strike for a short time they provoked a feeling of irritation and shame among the British public, but this short strike was due to professional discontent, often justified, whose worst feature was that it was not compatible with the gravity of the moment. There was no idea of opposition to the prosecution of the war to which the British people had agreed. The proof of that lies in the fact that the miners alone had sent 250,000 men to the front, and that the rest of the three million troops in training came from the most part from the powerful trade unions, whose leaders were trying to solve an insoluble problem—how to live of their best to the defence of the country without abdicating in the least their privileges acquired after a long struggle.

ROLE THE NATION MUST PLAY.

Now the whole of the nation realises the rôle she must play in the fight against the German empire, and the special reasons why she must help to overthrow the enemy. The British Empire is an edifice which cannot go on without any one section. Its expansion all over the world helps to make it vulnerable, and that is why Germany makes desperate efforts to upset its equilibrium in the hope of shaking it enough to bring it down.

The reasons why France resists her aggressors and is resolved to defeat them are rather different. It is true that her rich colonial empire in Africa and the East has excited the greed of the Teutonic thief, but at home the invader has occupied the richest regions of her territory. In the event of defeat there would again be the anguish of annexation; a part of French soil inhabited by the French would remain in the power of the despoilers. It would be the diminution of the Fatherland, the spoliation of a part of the heritage from our ancestors, the humiliation of the nation. To repulse this menace all France is in arms.

Britain has not these reasons so near to her heart, and if any explanation is needed of the slowness of certain elements of British opinion, one would find it in the fact that Britain does not feel herself menaced in her own territory; her people have not suffered the atrocities of German terrorism, and she feels absolutely sheltered behind her redoubtable Navy.

Because of this insular position, which gives her such a feeling of security, Britain, as in the days of Marlborough and Wellington, again gave battle in the plains of Flanders. But instead of the few tens of thousands of troops which suffered her then, she has had for the first time to raise an Army of millions, and to call to arms all men able to undergo a campaign.

In answer to Lord Kitchener's appeal over four millions of volunteers presented themselves, of which three-quarters were passed for service. Then, when the proportion of enrolments began to fall off, the Government got to work on a new system based upon the National Register.

At the same time Lord Derby took over the general direction of recruiting; thanks to his patriotic energy, his eloquence and popularity, the new system operated without difficulty. The working of it was explained in posters and newspapers throughout the United Kingdom. Though both simple and ingenious, it necessitated a colossal organisation, the improvisation of which was a feat of a miracle. It is not the conscription of former times, by which a man who drew a bad number in a lottery was taken. It is not compulsory service, with its rigorous penalties against those who try to escape from it. It is truly voluntary national service such as a great democracy would desire.

DELANE OF "THE TIMES."

MEMOIR OF A GREAT EDITOR.

[REVIEWED BY DR. HENRY WACE, DEAN OF CANTERBURY.]

In reviewing a life of J. T. Delane, the famous editor of *The Times*, written by Sir E. T. Cooke, Dr. Wace, who served *The Times* for many years as a leader-writer under Delane, says:—

It is not the least of the remarkable points in Delane's career that he should have been appointed Editor of *The Times* at the age of 23, after no more than a year's apprenticeship in the office in subordinate capacities. He had taken his degree at Oxford, where, however, he "did not read that best, perhaps, the only, care for incompetence and mismanagement was publicity. To apply a remedy, to form a sound judgment, it was necessary, he held, to let the facts be generally known. He acted remorselessly, and sometimes unwisely, on this prescription. The Crimean war belongs to the period of the Whig oligarchy, when the governing class required a good deal of battering to move them. Delane's diatribes were at any rate aimed at definite, attainable objects, and they were attained. He wanted to see greater vigour infused into the command at the front. He held that the defects in organization and resource which the earlier stages of the war had disclosed could best be remedied by some change of personnel at home. Russell's letters, with the conclusions which Delane drew from them, did in fact destroy a Ministry, and thereby impart new vigour to the conduct of the war."

The cardinal point in the whole matter is that Delane regarded *The Times* as charged with a trust for the good of the whole nation and he did his best to fulfil that national duty. It must be noted that he made some mistakes, and committed some faults. But they were slight in comparison with the immense services he rendered; and the general principle of his action in criticizing and stimulating a Government in the conduct of a great war must be applauded and followed.

THE CRIMEAN WAR.

Perhaps the most critical, as it was certainly one of the most important points in his career, was his action during the Crimean War.

The letters of the first of war correspondents did not now and then disclose military information to the enemy; but a high military authority has maintained that "by telling the story of our men's sufferings to the public Russell saved the remainder of our army." "Custom," says Sir Evelyn Wood, "and an acquired sentiment of reticence under privations, tied the tongues and pens of our chiefs. William Howard Russell dared to tell his employers, and through them the English-speaking people, that our little army was perishing from want of proper food and clothing. He probably made mistakes, as his statements often hurriedly written, were necessarily based on incomplete information. He incurred much enmity, but few unprejudiced men who were in the Crimea will now attempt to call in question the fact that by awakening the conscience of the British nation to the suffering of its troops, he saved the remainder of those grand battalions we landed in September." And so, too, with regard to the leading articles in *The Times*. If they were often over-violent, often also they were just and forcible. "No more able, more cogent appeals were perhaps ever made," says Kinglake, "than those in which his great writers insisted again and again that the despatch of reinforcements must be achieved with an exertion of will strong enough to overthrow every obstacle interposed by mere customs and forms. When the story of Lukerman reached them, they uttered, if so one may speak, the very soul of a nation. And, again, when a few days later, the further accounts from our army showed the darkening of the prospect before it, the great journal, using its leadership, and moving out to the front with opportune, resolute counsels, seemed clothed with a power to speak, any almost one may say, to act in the name of a united people. During nearly five weeks *The Times* used its strength in the spirit of a Patriot King."

Let us hope that every influential journal in our country will always, to the measure of its opportunity, be worthy of so stirring a panegyric. Kinglake thought, however, that even Delane afterwards fell from this high estate, that in the later diatribes of *The Times* the Patriot King was swamped in the Sensation-mongering Journalist; and that, had the editor been still alive when the seventh volume of the "Invasion of the Crimea" was published, he would in his own sober judgment have stood self-rebuked. Delane, I am sure, would never have kissed the rod of his candid friend; and there is something more, I think, which may rightly be urged in his vindication.

"A journalist who adopts what are called sensational methods is naturally suspect. They are methods which are sometimes profitable to the journal, and they are not the only methods by which a journalist of influence can bring weight to bear upon the course of affairs. If he adopts the noisier way, with incidental disadvantage to the public interest, when another and quieter way might have attained the same end, he must expect to find his motives questioned. The Patriot King is likely to be accounted by many, whether rightly or wrongly, as rather a King of Reckless. From this point of view Delane has a clear record. If he did not keep things back from the public, neither did he reserve the fact for public use only. 'Your private letters to me,' he had written to Russell early in the war, 'have made the round of the Cabinet.' And similarly after Delane's return from the Crimea, what *The Times* said in public the editor had already said to Ministers privately. His native shrewdness, combined with all that he had learnt from well-informed persons on the spot, convinced him that Sebastopol would not fall at the first assault. He tried, in a personal interview, to convince the Duke of Newcastle that a winter campaign was probable; he urged the supreme importance of making preparations for it; he suggested the provision of wooden huts for the troops, pointing out that these might be made both cheaply and quickly at Constantinople. He was not merely critical. His paper was actively helpful. He was a pioneer in the journalism which does things as well as says things. *The Times* organized a fund for providing comforts for the sick and wounded. Mr. Macdonald, a member of *The Times* staff, was sent out

to superintend its distribution, and Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne volunteered his services in the same cause. How greatly Delane's fund contributed to the success of Miss Nightingale's work has been told by the present writer elsewhere. According to the official view, nothing was needed and Lord Stratford suggested that *The Times* should devote its fund to an English church at Pera. In fact it was soon found to be needed for the supply of linen, utensils, clothing, and various hospital comforts. There was a like miscalculation at the War Office. The Duke of Newcastle listened to Delane's private representations, but heeded them not. When Delane spoke out, he spoke not as a more journalist catering for curious appetites, but as a public man more than ever convinced that the best, perhaps, the only, care for incompetence and mismanagement was publicity. To apply a remedy, to form a sound judgment, it was necessary, he held, to let the facts be generally known. He acted remorselessly, and sometimes unwisely, on this prescription. The Crimean war belongs to the period of the Whig oligarchy, when the governing class required a good deal of battering to move them. Delane's diatribes were at any rate aimed at definite, attainable objects, and they were attained. He wanted to see greater vigour infused into the command at the front. He held that the defects in organization and resource which the earlier stages of the war had disclosed could best be remedied by some change of personnel at home. Russell's letters, with the conclusions which Delane drew from them, did in fact destroy a Ministry, and thereby impart new vigour to the conduct of the war."

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THE PRUSSIAN DANGER.

It is very interesting to note that in 1860 Delane foresaw and denounced the danger which was threatened to Europe by the Prussian Monarchy. A British traveller named Macdonald had been roughly treated by railway officials at Bonn, and was imprisoned for resisting them. *The Times* took up the matter hotly and called for redress, and the affair was the subject of long diplomatic correspondence between the two Governments, and led to heated scenes in the several Parliaments. Delane would not let the matter drop. Later in the year Prussia was soliciting English support with regard to the Italian question, but "for our part," said *The Times*, "we at once declare that the ways of Prussia are not our ways, and that we will not follow an inch on the road of despotism." But the Prince Consort was then alive, and complained of this article as "positively too wicked." In the next year, 1861, the King of Prussia died, and was succeeded by his brother William, who became, 10 years later, the first German Emperor. The day before his Coronation the new King, in addressing the members of the Prussian Chambers, "had spoken of the Divine Right of the Lords' anointed in terms which his grandson has made familiar to the present generation. *The Times* promptly fell upon the speech with allusions to the Stuarts and the Revolution of 1688."

It is significant, says Sir Edward, of the position which Delane had made for his paper, that Lord Clarendon, who represented the Queen at the coronation, attacked all the importance of an untoward international incident to the articles in *The Times*. He wrote to the Queen herself on the subject, and suggested that she should communicate with the Prime Minister. After the second letter, the Queen accordingly wrote to Lord Palmerston, believing him to be the only person who could exercise any influence over Mr. Delane, adding that, "even if this should not be much it will be important that that gentleman should know the mischief his writings are doing and that the Government sincerely deplore it." Lord Palmerston wrote accordingly to Delane, and in reply received the following inimitable letter, which was in due course forwarded to the Castle:—

"16, Serjeants' Inn, 25th October, 1861.
"My dear Lord,—I shall be very glad to give the Prussians a respite from that most cruel of all inflictions—good advice. Indeed, I would not have intruded anything so unwelcome, during the splendid solemnities of the coronation had not the King uttered those surprising anachronisms upon Divine Right. Pray observe, too, an extension of my offence that I sent a faithful chronicler to Königsberg, who has described all the splendours in a proper and reverent spirit, and done what man can do to render such ceremonies intelligible, and the recital of them not too wearisome to those who believe in Divine Right as little as your lordship's very faithful servant."

"JOHN T. DELANE."

A PLAIN ENGLISHMAN.
There is nothing more characteristic of Delane throughout the whole volume than that letter. The Englishman's revolt from the pretensions of Prussian despotism, the humour of the gentle hint to Palmerston, who had been the author of so much good advice, to foreign countries, the cool independence of the Editor, and the literary sarcasm, exhibit Delane's powers at their best. He was a master of concentrated, graceful, and significant letter-writing. It was his true English instinct which realized at once the antagonism between the Prussian spirit and that of British civilization, and the incident is almost prophetic of the mortal struggle between the two which has broken out with the present war. It was evidently with much reluctance, as Sir Edward Cook shows, that a few years afterwards, in 1864, he acquiesced in the decision of the Government, against the view of Palmerston, to abstain from intervening against Prussia in the war of the Danish Duchies. Sir Edward Cook says:—

"In the fourth week of June the crisis was rapidly coming to a head and the rival forces seemed nearly balanced. Delane was equally in the confidence of all; of the war party through Lord Palmerston, of the peace party through Lord Clarendon, of the Court through his friends at Windsor. The Duke of Cambridge took means for passing on certain considerations to Delane, and when the Queen talked politics to Lord Torrington, 'I felt it was you,' he wrote to the editor. 'I felt it was talking to you.' It seemed uncertain for a time on which side *The Times* would declare itself. During the Conference Lord Palmerston had reconciled with Delane on his 'German tone.' On June 21st and again on the 23rd, he had sent articles, though carefully guarded, was on the whole bellicose in tone; but this was the first of a series covering a retreat. On June 24th, the day before the fateful meeting of the Cabinet, was to be held, Delane, though again with much caution, cast his vote for peace. Three days later he printed a powerful argument in favour of non-intervention. The attitude of *The Times* did much to rally the middle opinion of the nation in support of the probably wise, but certainly inglorious, policy."

The opinion has been expressed that our failure to stand by Denmark in that crisis is the ultimate cause of our having to defend another "scrap of paper now; but perhaps there was another reason, to be mentioned later, which possibly determined Delane's decision against war at that time.

There was one important measure during Mr. Gladstone's first Government which deserved more attention than Sir Edward Cook has given to it—I mean the reorganization of the Army under Mr. afterwards Lord, Cardwell. Delane took the deepest interest in the matter, and I saw many of the communications between him and Cardwell; and when the reorganization was carried out, Delane sent him a handsome letter of acknowledgment. It was just the subject to call out Delane's co-operation, for he was essentially a man of action, and was keen on all practical measures of administrative improvement.

THE NEAR EAST.

There is one interesting incident during his later years to which, perhaps, I ought to refer, as I can add something to Sir Edward's account of it which throws light upon Delane's action in other matters, such as the decision respecting the Danish Duchies. Sir Edward relates the well-known circumstances of the changes of course on the part of *The Times* in 1878, when war was impending between Russia and Turkey, the British Fleet had been sent to Boskias Bay, and Gladstone's Bulgarian agitation was on foot. Directly opposite explanations have been given of the matter, but Sir Edward justly says there is no room for doubt about it. He says:—

"During September the paper took what may be called an anti-Turk line. Delane, as we have seen, was by no means pro-Turk, but neither was he Russophil, and towards the end of September the paper was tending more and more in the other direction. Delane hurried back to steer his craft into a middle course. He was afraid that under the impulse of Mr. Gladstone's agitation his writers were committing the paper too far towards sympathy with the idea of Russian intervention. The gentle art of curvatura was again called into play, and Delane was very pleased with the way in which it was practised. A series of articles from an accomplished pen executed a retreat from a false position so skillfully as scarcely to have been perceived until the movement was completed, and the coveted position once attained has ever since been most successfully defended. Delane wrote to Dr. Wace on October 30th, but there was an eagle eye which had detected the progress of the movement. 'We have got into a pretty mess,' wrote Mr. Gladstone to Abraham Hayward on October 10th. '*The Times* appears to be thoroughly emancipated. It does not pay to read a paper which next week is sure to refute what it has demonstrated this week. It ought to be prohibited to change sides more than a certain number of times in a year.' After reading *The Times* this morning (October 11), replied Mr. Hayward, 'you will be tempted to improve on your proposal and prohibit them from changing sides more than once in twenty-four hours. The first article, anti-Russian, and the second still more decidedly anti-Turk. Quite so, Delane might have said; the two articles together expressed his views. He was strongly anti-Turk, in the sense that he was resolutely set against a policy of intervention to bolster up Turkish misgovernment; he was anti-Russian, in the sense that he mistrusted the policy of the Russian Government. He was anti-Disraeli, when he thought that the Prime Minister's policy was secretly tending in the former direction; he was anti-Gladstone, when he thought that Mr. Gladstone's agitation tended to encourage the development of the crisis in the latter direction. He pinned his faith upon Lord Derby and Lord Salisbury, and hoped for a peaceful solution of the crisis which should recognize British interests with the effective release of oppressed nationalities from Turkish misrule."

But this does not fully express the motives which led to Delane's sudden intervention. He sent for me on his return from Danubius, and I have a vivid recollection of our conversation in his house in Serjeants' Inn. The consideration which he impressed on me most seriously was that on no account were we to drift into war. He expressed a strong apprehension that the country would be unequal to the immense strain which a great war would involve. No doubt he knew that we were unprovided with such instruments of warfare as the campaigns of 1809 and 1870 had shown were essential to military success. The Duke of Cambridge was Commander-in-Chief, and the Court itself might be dragged into a struggle in which the very Constitution might be endangered."

He was neither a pro-Russian nor philo-Turk; he was above all things a patriot. British, and he felt that at all costs the country must be kept out of the danger which a great war at that time would have entailed. The same apprehension may very well have influenced him in 1864. Bismarck once said, I think, that the Eastern Question in his day was not worth the bones of a single Pomeranian Grenadier, and Delane felt that even the Bulgarian atrocities were not worth a convulsion in the English Army and Constitution. The incident is really a conspicuous illustration of the principle I have previously dwelt upon, that the determining element in his action was always the national interest as a whole.

"VIRTUALLY AN ULTIMATUM."

GERMANY'S AMBITIOUS DESIGNS.

In addition to the practical reasons which have prevented the establishment of compulsory service in Britain, there are others of a diplomatic order which must take into account. The dream of pan-Germanic hegemony was bound soon or later to provoke a bloody catastrophe. That is as clear as daylight now, whatever the pacifist illusions with which some people were obfuscated formerly. Nobody doubts now that Germany, preparing long ago for the aggression that she launched in August, 1914, to then the firm determination to keep peace, which animated the other Powers had prevailed against the German provocations. But to step with military power the German Empire affected to impose will by means of an insolent and brutal policy. Germany seized upon the excuse of defence taken by neighbouring countries as a pretext for augmentation of troops and armaments out of all proportion; most necessary and justified naval and military dispositions in France, Britain and Russia caused loud pro-

ENGLISH PARTY'S ORDEAL.

The whole road was a living snail
heads for scales; it coiled across the
zigzagged up the mountains, and
down again into the valley. It was a
strange sight that valley, with the
muddy river flowing down and the
stream flowing up; floating logs dis-
torted the even current of the river, mot-
tled with patches of green, and
marching frantically in the deep
ploughed through the human flood,
were bullock carts, too, but they were

where one could rest, and we discovered too late that the corporal did not know the

Everywhere I was pursued by a haunting fear that somebody, unaccounted to the hard living, might fall seriously ill, that we should be held up with poor food supplies running shorter and shorter, and I am convinced that the hardships of the Ipek pass or the Prizrend-Skutari this would have opened.—Times.

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• Wireless Telegraphy. The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo on at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia." For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914. 72

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OF THE

HONGKONG DATE: 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 26

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10. The following information is provided for the year ended 31 December 2014:

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHANGSHA, British str., 1,403, P. C. Cambell, 18th January—Melbourne, 15th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.

DAIJI MARU, Japanese str., 889, T. Konishi, 18th January—Haiphong 16th January, Coal.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

HARUNASHU MARU, Japanese str., 2,691, D. Iwanaga, 17th January—Milke 12th January, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KUICHOW, British str., 1,220, E. Forsyth, 17th January—Haiphong 14th January, Rice and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KAIKONG, British str., 967, J. B. Evans, 18th January—Haiphong 13th January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

NEVIS, Norwegian str., 1,474, Solberg, 17th January—Wakamatsu 12th January, Coal.—Thoresen & Co.

PAOTING, British str., 1,073, P. R. Puzlow, 18th January—Chefoo 10th January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

SZECHUEN, British str., 1,135, R. J. Cain, 18th January—Weihaiwei 13th January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TONGSHING, British str., for Bangkok, 18th January.

YINGCHOW, British str., from Canton, 18th January.

YUSICHUN, Chinese str., 1,079, W. G. Legge, 18th January—Chefoo 13th January, General.—Chinese.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.

January 18th.

CHINGCHOW, British str., for Port Paravial.

NINGPO, British str., for Haiphong.

PHUMPHEN, French str., for Saigon.

TAIWAN MARU, Jap. str., for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

January 18th.

DERWENT, British str., for Hongkong.

FRICHING, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

HANAMU, British str., for Hongkong.

KANAMU, British str., for Swatow.

KIHO MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.

KUICHOW, British str., for Canton.

MANAPOU, British str., for Swatow.

TAISHUN, British str., for Canton.

TECHACHUS, British str., for Singapore.

WASHING, British str., for Swatow.

YCHIGO MARU, Japanese str., for Ching-wantao.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The str. *Changsha* reports: Fine weather to Manila, thence strong monsoon with heavy sea till arrival.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Changsha*, from Melbourne, etc., Capt. Smith, Mr. J. C. Hanson, Mr. W. Sorensen, Mr. W. H. Davenport, Mr. C. L. Hills, and Mr. K. P. Andrews.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The str. *Sardinia* left Singapore for this port on the 13th inst., p.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on about the 21st instant at about daylight.

CANADIAN MAILS.

The str. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe on the 18th instant, at 7 a.m., left Kobe on the 18th instant, at 10 a.m., and is due at Shanghai on the 21st instant, at 4 a.m.

The str. *Monteagle* left Vancouver on Friday, the 14th instant, p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. *Japan* from Calcutta left Singapore on 16th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The silk despatched hence per str. *Persia Maru* on the 11th November was delivered in New York on the 30th December, 1915.

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REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

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DAILY PRESS OFFICE
Hongkong, 26th February, 1916.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," mid way between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE MALACCA, PENANG, &c.	SUWA MARU	Jap. str.	---	T. Sakina	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	KASHMIR	Brit. str.	---	F. H. S. Stone	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 28th inst., at 3 p.m.
LONDON & SINGAPORE, P. PENANG, COLOMBO, &c.	NELSON	Brit. str.	---	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 2nd Feb.
LONDON	KANSAS	Brit. str.	---	---	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th Feb.
MARSEILLE VIA PORTS	PORTOS	Port. str.	---	---	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 29th inst., at 5 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KENLUNG, &c.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	---	T. Inatsu	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
MEXICO, B.C., & SINGAPORE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	---	T. Jamaguchi	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at 3 p.m.
MEXICAN, TURTLE & CUBA PORTS VIA JAPAN	ANYO MARU	Brit. str.	---	---	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 11th Mar.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	SKIPTON CASTLE	Brit. str.	---	---	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 28th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHITO MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO	PERSIA MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 3rd Feb., at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	---	W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 2nd Feb.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	---	A. J. Halley	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 16th Feb.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EASTERN	Brit. str.	---	F. Carter	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 31st inst., at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. C. Gambrell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	---	Noma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th Feb., at 11 a.m.
MAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MAGASAKI MARU	Jap. str.	---	Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th Feb., at 10 a.m.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	SAZANU	Brit. str.	---	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
MOJI & YOKOHAMA	SHANTUNG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Meathrol	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th Feb.
SHANGHAI	TAIKINI	Brit. str.	---	J. T. Jeffery	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	---	Sasaki	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 21st inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KIRIN MARU	Brit. str.	---	J. H. Lishman	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	Brit. str.	---	W. L. Jones	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 23rd inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Homewood	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	ORONTANG	Brit. str.	---	O. P. Seddon	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	JAPAN	Brit. str.	---	---	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ANDERSON	Brit. str.	---	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 3rd Feb.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TOHO MARU	Jap. str.	---	A. Collier	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Feb., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Jap. str.	---	Tenaka	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MIYASAKI MARU	Jap. str.	---	S. Saito	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 8 a.m.
TAMU, & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJI MARU	Jap. str.	---	A. Kobayashi	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & POOCHOW	SOCHI MARU	Jap. str.	---	Speed	DOUGLAS, LAFFRANK & CO.	On 21st inst., at 2 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & POOCHOW	YOHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. S. Thomson	DOUGLAS, LAFFRANK & CO.	On 25th inst., at 2 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & POOCHOW	SAZANU	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Passmore	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TRAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at D'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Brit. str.	---	S. Tokushige	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 22nd inst., at 3 p.m.
MANILA	IYUNANG	Brit. str.	---	W. M. Mearns	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	To-morrow.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	---	W. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	To-morrow.
BOMBAY, P. SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	SOMAY MARU	Jap. str.	---	Tenda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 2 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	IKOLA	Brit. str.	---	G. J. Matlock	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 25th inst., at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	CHUNSAI	Brit. str.	---	G. J. Matlock	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 1st Feb.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	ONANG	Brit. str.	---	Glory	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	---	Sakamoto	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TIKEMANG	Dut. str.	---	T. Konishi	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 25th inst., at 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG & HOIHOW	DAIJI MARU	Jap. str.	---	D. W. Ritchie	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	LOREANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. B. Evans	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
HAIPHONG	KAIPOW	Jap. str.	---	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
SANDAKAN	HINANG	Brit. str.	---	---	---	---

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TUENBANG"	Saturday, 22nd Jan., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Sunday, 23rd Jan., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"CHONGSANG"	Sunday, 23rd Jan., D'light.
HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Tuesday, 25th Jan., 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tuesday, 25th Jan., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"CHUNSAI"	Tuesday, 25th Jan., 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"ONGSANG"	Friday, 28th Jan., 3 p.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 29th Jan., 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 1st Feb., 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 15 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KONGSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 18 days.

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AGENTS

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Hongkong, 26th October, 1915.

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"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 2 FEB. "EMPEROR OF ASIA" ... 20 APRIL

"MONTEAGLE" ... 18 "MONTEAGLE" ... 25

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" ... 23 MAR. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" ... 26 MAR.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 5 APR. "EMPEROR OF ASIA" ... 18 JUNE

For further information, Sailings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to

* Calls at MOJI instead of NAGASAKI.

D. W. CRADDOCK,

GENERAL TRAFFIC AGENT, HONGKONG.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG, 24th January, Connecting with "GUJARAT" FROM COLOMBO, 18th February.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

S.S. "ISALAMIS" ... From Hongkong, 14th Feb., 1916

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For "Steamer" Sails. On 16th Feb.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

OR TO REISS & Co., CANTON.

Hongkong 12th January, 1916.

GENERAL AGENTS.

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"KASHMIR."

Captain F. H. S. Stone, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 25th January, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "KASHMIR," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "KASHMIR," due in London about the 11th March, 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to

E. V. D. PARR,

Agent, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1916. [1]

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

S.S. "SKIPTON CASTLE." On or about the 28th January.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE." about end of February.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916.

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.), LIMITED.

For GENOA ONLY.

THE Steamship

